In your issue of April 17, in the "Question

Squad" column, it is stated that Sergeant Rich-

ard A. Tooker, of company G, Kane Rifles (42d

Pennsylvania volunteers), claims the regiment

was never sworn into the United States service.

In reply thereto I can only say that I do not

know whether any formal oath was ever ad-

ministered to the members of the organization

or not, but the State law under which the

Pennsylvania Reserves were organized provided

that the division should be at any and all times

subject to a call from the President; hence,

when they were sworn into the State service

they at the same time swore they would enter

the United States service when called on so to

do. And I must add that Comrade Tooker is

or near which, the greater portion of the di-

vision was sworn into the United States service

about the 1st of October, 1861. The term of

penny to which he is entitled-pay, bounty

refers to; and as it curiously happened, I was

not long afterwards informed by the Auditor-

General of Pennsylvania that he was ready to

pay a claim I had filed in 1868, and which I may

The 121st Ohio at Chickamauga.

I wish to add my tribute to the memory of

ing shells. Arriving at our destination, we

faced to the enemy, and, although we were

panting from our exertions, no time was allowed

forward, and moved up the hill before us at a

brisk gait. The hill was heavily wooded, and

we saw nothing of the enemy until we were

near the crest, when we received the fire of

stop when the top of the hill was reached, but

It was at this time that General Steedman ran

along our front, ordering us, in a voice that

posed himself to both our own and the enemy's

fire. I can see him yet, as I saw him then-

only of his men and his duty. Such was the

ward. At last, however, we came to a halt and

fell back to the top of the hill, which we held

till night set in, and then fell back toward

Chattanooga. During the hardest fighting, the

The First Prisoners at Camp Ford.

were sent to Camp Ford, Texas, and S. H.

Wright gives what he thinks a correct reply;

but he is wrong. About fifty-five officers of us

gunboat Diana, March 28, 1863. A lieutenant

July 1st some forty officers captured at or near

Brashear City, La., joined us at Shreveport,

afterwards known as Camp Ford. Col. Leake,

with some 425 officers and men from the 19th

Iowa, 26th Indiana and 1st Missouri artillery,

were captured September 29, 1863, and were

the next to join us. During the winter of

1863-'64, the officers of the 42d Massachusetts,

captured at Galveston, Texas, January 1, 1863,

and the officers and men captured at Sabine

Pass came to our camp from Camp Grose, Texas.

In April or May, 1864, something over 3,000

prisoners came to the camp from Gens. Banks'

and Steele's commands. The first exchange made

from this prison was in July, 1864, when 850

At the Sight of the Teaser.

camped near the James River, in sight of the

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

E. KIRBY.

will gladly supply them.

MOUNT ROYAL, FLA.

of the 10th Illinois cavalry joined us, and about

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

W. A. HILL,

Company C, 121st Ohio V. I.

by force.

OAKWOOD, OHIO.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The 120th Ohio's Red River Experiences. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I have been reading with a great deal of interest the articles which appeared in several late issues of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE upon the Red River campaign. The 120th regiment, O. V. I., of which I had the honor of being a member, while not participating actively in said campaign, still came forward at the eleventh hour and took a little part that I consider worthy of mention, and which the participants will have reason to remember as long as they live. By referring to my memorandum I find that the 120th regiment, which was then encamped at Baton Rouge, La., received orders to re-enforce General Banks, then at Alexandria, and about to move on Shreveport, La. On the 1st of May, 1864, the 120th embarked on the transport City Belle, with orders to report to General McClernand, who had recently assumed command of the 13th corps, at Alexandria. At 4 o'clock p. m., while the transport bearing the 1 Oth was turning a bend on Red River a short distance above Snaggy Point, a body of the enemy-at least 5,000 in number-suddenly arose from a concealed position behind the levee, on the south bank of the river, and poured a murderous velley into the boat. The enemy's batteries also opened on the ill-fated boat, and it was almost instantly rendered unmanageable by a shell puncturing the steam-chest and letting off the steam, when the boat drifted to the opposite shore from which the rebels were intrenched. Colonel M. M. Speigel, of the 120th, in command, determined to hold the boat until the arrival of the gunboat Monarch, which had conveyed the City Belle from the mouth of Red River to Snaggy Point. But the odds were too great, and, after a gallant resistance for half an hour, the white flag was displayed. Two or three companies on the lower deck, not seeing the embiem of surrender, kept on firing, which so incensed the enemy that he also renewed the fire from both artillery and infantry. The boat, now totally unmanageable, on account of the pilot having both legs shot off, as we said before, drifted to the opposite shore, and a large portion of the regiment jumped ashore and escaped into the woods. Others remained on the boat, prevented from ascending the steep bank by the rapid firing of the enemy covering the only spot at which the bank could be scaled on account of the thick underbrush. To prevent further effusion of blood, the white flag was again displayed and a formal surrender effected. Colonel Speigel, Surgeon B. Stanton, Assistant Surgeon John C. Gill, Captains J. P. Rummell, B. F. Miller, E. Fraunfetter and B. F. Jones, Lieutenants Applegate and Roach, and two wounded men fell into the hands of the rebels, besides the bodies of the killed. The gallant Colonel Marcus M. Speigel morning. The prisoners were at once marched to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas. After a terrible march, enduring the intense heat, the pangs of hunger, and heartless treatment, the wretched captives reached Camp Ford on the 21st of May. In this miserable prison they

three companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. | troops in advance of us. While we could hear one mile from the scene of the disaster. Rec. not far off, we could see nothing of what was cae their comrades from captivity, the battal- country. By and by it came to the turn of the guerrilla bands infesting the country be- ordered to advance. I am only guessing at the tween them and Alexandria. We then started | hour, not knowing the precise time. The road upon the bank of which was a fine mansion. | the move, throwing them all in a pile as we Here we left Lieutenaut John Baer and the passed along. rest of our wounded, concealing them in the | The "slashing" was a body of timber that and the penalty for not following out our in- open ground in front of Fort Magruder, was a structions was to have his house burned upon | Union battery of six brass pieces. Our briour return back. He followed the instruc- gade filed into the slashing, forming a line partions by hailing the steamer Blackbawk the allel with the road, with Fort Magruder to our following day and placed them aboard; but | right rear, and in front of us a heavy body of before the boat had proceeded far down the standing timber. The distance from us to the probed for the ball without success. I think of the line, on that Sunday morning, to the river was fired into by the enemy, and the standing timber was, I should say, between boat and men on board were captured.

THE BOYS WHO ESCAPED.

sation of hostilities in 1865.

paths a distance of about twelve miles, when "Don't fire, don't fire; they are our own men." we again struck the river. At this point, it being late in the night, we halted and quartered for the remainder of the night in a large cotton-gin and other outbuildings. About daylight the following morning we took up the line of march again, and marched about one mile farther up the river to a beat landing, where we got ferried across the river in a small skiff by a Union man living on the opposite bank. Here we procured four small slap-jacks, which was divided up among the regiment, it being the first food we had tasted for thirtysix hours. After refreshing the inner man, we again took up the line of march and proceeded direct to Alexandria, a distance of about eight miles, arriving there about dark, and quartered in a large stone building for the night. The regiment then reported to General Banks, and we were kindly cared for by that general and his staff, and furnished with rations, clothing, camp equipage, and comfortable quarters. This remnant of the 120th | a brave officer he was, too. was assigned to duty on the 12th of May in the division commanded by General Lawier. On the 13th of May General Banks began his memorable retreat. The 120th having shared its hardships and privatious, reached the Mis- dead. Hooker was everywhere encouraging sissippi River on the 21st of May, and went into camp at Morganzia Bend, La., where it remained until the 23d of August of the same year. I would be pleased to hear from others who participated in the Red River expedition through the columns of THE NATIONAL TEIB-

Yours, in F., C. and L., J. P. VAN NEST. WOOSTER, O. Lieut., 120th O. V. L.

The 50th Illinois at Fort Donelson. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: to time in The Tribune the accounts given gone fifty yards past the battery when bang, consequent horrors of the Southern prison mortally wounded, and is was taken from him by comrades who participated in the battle of bang, bang, went the guns, and I said then, pens. Thursday, February 13, and were under fire were falling back, seeing General Heintzel- in addition to the evidence given in your artitail. And this being their first experience, as along, and off he went at their head, and in a Comrade W. H. Hawkins says, they all rose short time the battle was renewed, and at the like a flock of blackbirds, and what did not close of the day victory was ours. fall by rebel bullets fell back to the line; dur-

all inside of six hours. The 2d Iowa infantry was one of the regiments of our division for whom I entertained the highest regard, for it was, without doubt. one of the bravest of the brave. They came upon the field in the afternoon of the second day, and approached our line from the rear, in line of battle, and taking us perhaps for the

enemy, poured a volley into our rear rank.

works, I am satisfied that the 50th Illinois T. D. McGillicuppy, Captain, Co. K, 50th Ill. Inf.

AKRON, OHIO.

SICKLES' BRIGADE, And the Part that It Played at the Battle of

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of February 21, 1884, I noticed a communication of one Matthew L. Kinskom, a former member of Sickles' brigade, relative to the part played by that brigade at the battle of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg.

Now, your correspondent may be right in stating that the 72d New York (3d Excelsior) opened the ball at Williamsburg, but that is not my understanding of it. Being in the 1st Excelsior (70th New York), I happened to be there, and my impression has always been that the ball was opened at Williamsburg by the 1st brigade of Hooker's division.

This division consisted of three brigades, viz : 1st brigade, composed of the 1st and 11th Massachusetts, 2d New Hampshire and 26th Pennsylvania; Sickles' brigade, composed of the 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d New York, consti- the Nation," in the issue April 3, 1884, says tuted the 2d brigade; the third brigade was composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th New | send General Jackson, with 20,000 men, to Jersey regiments.

of Yorktown by the rebels, Sickles' brigade quickly, driving Fremont west towards was on duty in the trenches; and such a night! Nearly all through the night the rebels kept | retreat down the Shenandoah into Maryland." up an incessant cannonading upon our works. So much of this as refers to General Fremont Shot and shell came screaming through the air, bursting above us, in front of us, and crashing through the timber behind us.

Sunday morning we were relieved and marched back to camp, and scarcely had we be burned at Port Republic, his (Jackson's) reached there when we heard that Yorktown retreat would have been cut off and Fremont was evacuated, and that the 4th Excelsior had secured the rebel flag that floated over the rebel ramparts. About noon we received orders to right. General Shields' gallant men got to strike tents and prepare to march, and about an hour afterwards began to move, taking the | were not allowed to burn the bridge; that was road leading from Yorktown to Williamsburg. left for Jackson to do, after almost annihilating A ramor had spread that all the avenues leading to and from Yorktown were underlaid with | to execute a suicidal order. If I mistake not, torpedoes, and in marching past the rebel works | Jackson marched direct to the rear of Mcand through the town we stepped very cau-

I am writing now only of Hooker's division. Quite late in the afternoon we met a wounded | in now by saying that Fremont was driven off cavalry officer-Sturgis, I think, was his namegoing back in an ambulance towards Yorktown. Our march was continued until quite late in the night. I thought it must have been about 11 o'clock, although it may not have been so | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: late. It was very dark, and when we halted for the night it was in a wood close by the Nation," by "Carleton," but he certainly made road. Shortly after, it commenced to rain, and a mistake in the name of the battery that had

best we could we could hear firing off to our | the battery fell to First Lieutenant Wilson. It right front. This, I should say, was between | was a volunteer regiment of cavalry that had 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. I take it that | the advance-the 8th Illinois, I believe-and was mortally wounded, and died the following this was the opening of the ball at Williams- the 6th Regulars followed. The battery that burg, and how the 72d New York could have followed Magruder was the battery that he at opened it, with the 1st and 3d brigades nearer one time con

brigade, is not quite clear to me. During the forenoon the booming of cannon remained over a year, and until the final cesand rattle of musketry told us that the battle was raging fiercely, and as Sickles' brigade had not yet gone into the action, the troops engaged The few who were fortunate enough to es- must have been the 1st and 3d brigades of cape formed themselves into a battalion of Hooker's division, as there were no other Union Slocum, coming together for that purpose about | the firing very distinctly, and knew that it was ognizing at once the folly of attempting to res- | going on, owing to the woody nature of the ion resolved to husband the remaining ammu- Sickles' brigade to try their hand, and I think mition and use it to defend themselves against | it must have been about 2 p. m. when we were and marched to a plantation through a path- | was very heavy and the mud very deep, and, less woods, about four miles, carrying our just before we reached the slashing, word was wounded with us, until we struck the river, passed to unsling knapsacks. This we did on

garret of the mansion, with positive instruc- the rebels had cut down on the left-hand side tions to the owner of the same, who, by the of the road, where it lay just as it had fallen. way, was a rank rebel, to hail the first boat | On the right-hand side of the road, and in a that came down the river and put them aboard; position to command the slashing and also the quested me to take care of him, and I did so fifty and one hundred yards. A large body of At this plantation we pressed into service a men appearing along the edge of the timber mulatto guide, owned by the preprietor, who just as we entered the slashing, some of our piloted us through the pine woods by cow men fired, when all at once the cry arose,

IN CLOSE QUARTERS. The firing ceased, and we were still standing in line when from the other side came the inquiry: "Who are you?" "Sickles' brigade," was the response, and scarcely was it uttered when we received a volley. Although the enemy were so close to us, it was impossible to charge, on account of the fallen trees that lay between us and them. The men knelt down behind the fallen timber and kept up a steady fire. For about two hours the fight was terrible. We could not advance, we did not wish to retreat, and already the ammunition was giving out. Hooker was there in person, covered with mud from head to foot, riding his charger, and looking every inch a soldier. General Sickles, having been relieved of command just as we were embarking at Lookout Point for Yorktown, Colonel Nelson Taylor was in command of the brigade at Williamsburg; and Anxiously we looked for re-enforcements, but

in vain-they did not come. Our cartridges

were rapidly being exhausted, and the living were already using the ammunition of the the men, and telling them when their ammunition was exhausted to rely upon their bayonets. Our fire soon slackened, and in a little while it was only desultory, which told the rebels of our scarcity of ammunition. A little later our firing ceased, for the very good rearebels, being strongly re-enforced, dashed out from the woods with a yell, and we fell backthey firing upon us as we retreated. I had been twice wounded in the engagement and could not move quite as fast as those who were answerable reasons why they are entitled to we were so near that no one attempted to reunwounded, and, consequently, as we passed the brass battery before mentioned, I was I have been interested in reading from time among those who were in the rear. I had not for the non-exchange of prisoners, and the it, but its bearer refused to surrender it, though Fort Donelson. The 50th regiment Illinois in- "If that battery is properly manned and fantry marched over from Fort Henry, with | well supported, the rebels can never cross that | that our own authorities deliberately stopped other troops of Gen. C. F. Smith's division, on slashing in the world." I remember, as we the exchange of prisoners, I would refer him, u. We assisted in driving man collecting a number of bandmen of the cle, to the evidence of General Grant before the enemy within the outer works, and took various brigades, and shouting to them, with the committee of Congress on the treatment of position on a ridge on the left of the line of his peculiar voice, to make a noise. This was investment. I well remember the position of just at the edge of the slashing furtherest from viz: the 25th Indiana on this occasion; they were Fort Magruder, and at a point where our on our immediate left, and so eager were they | wounded had been collected. I sat down quite for the fray that they proceeded to advance | close to where Heintzelman had collected the stealthily through the abatis almost up to the band, and while the poor fellows were blowing breastworks, inside of which was a rebel com- to their utmost and making all the noise they mand armed with six-shooters. After holding possibly could, up dashed General Kearney this position until almost dark, the 25th Indi- splashed all over with mud. While consulting ana was ordered to fall back to the line by de- | with Heintzelman and Hooker, his men came |

Williamsburg was the initiatory fight ing which time I ordered up my company, Sickles' brigade, and the annals of war will be which was on the left of our regiment, to re- searched in vain to find an occasion where new turn the rebel fire, and it was only under the troops behaved better. The loss of the 70th cover of my company's fire that the 25th fell | regiment in that fight, if I remember correctly, back. I thought at the time that the regiment | was in killed and wounded 333 men, twentywas annibilated. I am of the opinion that the two officers, and both colonels; or about every fire in the rear spoken of by Comrade Haw- second man of the regiment engaged in the kins was that of the rebels when the regiment | fight. The 71st New York (Colonel Hall's was resuming its position in line through the | regiment) was not at Williamsburg, but was at abatis. Those who were in the fight at Don- Fair Oaks, and acquitted itself nobly. These elson on the first day will never forget that | are my impressions of the battle of Williamsnight of terrible suffering-cold, rain and snow, burg, and I have reason to remember it well.

JOHN GARVER, Co. G, 70th N. Y. V. MANHATTAN, KAN.

The 15th Massachusetts at Antietam.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of April 3 General Howard closes his account of the battle of Antietam, ice pension. Call it service pension if you To the best of my knowledge and belief all In his remarks on General Sedgwick's 2d di- wish; the prisoners' service was compulsory-To the best of my knowledge and belief all the troops on the left participated in the members of the troops on the left participated in the members of the troops on the left participated in the members of the prisoners wings of the 2d Iowa without their colors was ing certain officers who "successfully retired fare. Prisoners did not then nor have they News, the last of March, 1862. We were the first to enter the rebel works, but that it | their regiments without breaking," leaving the | since complained of the severe and extraordiwas the colors of the 50th Illinois (or blind | reader to infer that other regimental command- | nary war measures adopted by those in author- | masts of the Cumberland, and the boys, when | half hundred) that were first planted on the ers were unable to do so. The front line of ity, of which they were the victims, but they not on duty, had great sport in bathing, dig- N. Y.

man of my company who bore them. And as setts, 34th and 82d New York volunteers. The will in some measure-repair the injury susto the assignment to a post of honor within the formation on that day was: On the left, the tained. 34th New York; next the 15th Massachusetts, shared equally in all the great honors of sur- with the 82d New York and 1st Minnesota on the right. The heaviest fire from the rebel line came from a ravine, and was concentrated on the 15th Massachusetts, the left wing almost melting away under their deadly fire; but the regiment held their ground until ordered to fall back by the colonel commanding, and in so doing had to face the grape and canister of cent., while the mortality of those confined in come back with my cup full of oysters, and our own division battery, which had opened fire on the then advancing foe. The 15th Massachusetts went into that fight with 580 | field. men and seventeen officers, including the 1st company of Andrew's sharpshooters. They were engaged not more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and lost 343 enlisted men (killed and wounded) and twenty-nine prisoners, sixty To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: men being left dead on the field, and six officers killed and wounded-sufficient cause, all things considered, in the opinion of most men, for not "retiring without breaking."

CHARLES H. EAGER. 15th Mass. Vols. BOSTON, MASS.

Boesn't Want It Rubbed In.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am sorry to mar a good story which I have read with interest, but the writer of "Saving "The Confederates see their opportunity, and capture or drive Fremont and Banks out of On Saturday night preceding the evacuation | the Shenandoah Valley, which he did very Kanawha and compelling General Banks to is incorrect. He was not driven out at all, but drove Jackson out of the valley, and but for the treachery, or stupidity, of some responsible party, who would not let the bridge would have captured his army then and there. Fremont and his men got their work in all their post in the rear of Jackson, but they that small force of brave men who vainly strove Clellan's right and turned the day against us there. A few of us have been vexed over this matter ever since, and we don't want it rubbed to the Kanawha. Thos. Stephenson, MOUND CITY, KAN. 25th O. V. I.

The Advance From Yorktown to Williamsburg.

I am very much interested in "Saving the did not cease during the night nor until late | the advance from Yorktown to Williamsburg. the following day. The merning of the 5th of | Instead of Gibbon's it was battery B and L May, 1862, found our men drenched, weary 2d United States artillery, then commanded by Major Hunt, who was, however, filling some While we were preparing our breakfast as | staff appointment, and the actual command of manded. Can any mrade tell | 1878, for just such services as Comrade Tooker to the enemy than was Sickles' brigade, unless | what made us lie three days at Williamsburg that regiment had become detached from its instead of keeping them (the Johnnies) on the "Co. M," 9th New York Cav. LAKE CITY, IA.

> How Senator Manderson Was Wounded. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I was greatly surprised some time ago to see that some Western paper had accused Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, of coward- | services ice, and, as proof, cited the fact that he was shot in the back. As I was a member of company F of General Manderson's regiment (the 19th Ohio), permit me to relate the circumstances under which he was wounded. It was at the battle of Lovejoy Station, in the thickest of the fight, and at a moment when the 3d brigade of the 3d division of the 4th army corps was suffering severely from the enemy's | ber 1, 1861, and that between those dates it was cross-fire on our left, that he, his saber in the | under the control of the War Department and air to attract the attention of our men to the | under the direct command of Generals Patterenemy's fire on our left, was shot down. His | son, Banks, and other United States officers, gallantry at the time so impressed itself upon us, that I afterwards named my oldest son (aged | fault. seventeen) Manderson. Moreover, the general, after he had been taken to Atlanta, Ga., refor three weeks, until he was able to be moved. He suffered a great deal the first ten days, but manifested great patience through all his sufferings. The doctors had but little hope of his Ohio V. I .- formed a part of his division on the recovery the first few days, and they twice | field of Chickamauga, and moved from the left he well deserves his fifteen-dollar pension.

FRED SOMMERS, CARMEL, KAN. Co. F. 19th O. V. I.

The Death of Lieutenant-Commander Couthoui. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to the inquiry of Comrade F. P. Haskell as to the death of Lieutenant-Commander Joseph P. Couthoui, permit me to say that he commanded the gunboat Chillicothe during the fall of 1863 and up to the date of his death, about the 6th or 7th of April, 1864. On the day that he received his wound the rebel Longstreet's confident veterans. Still the line sharpshooters had been very busy sending us | did not falter, but swept on to the crest, forcleaden compliments, and, at the same time, ing the enemy to retire before us. Nor did we burning their cotton to prevent its falling into our hands, and as we approached Campti, La. (this was during the Banks' Red River expedidition), Captain Couthoui was standing on the top of the pilot house, watching some burning | could be heard above the din of battle, to halt. cotton on the river bank, when he was shot in | The left of our line had got so far in advance the abdomen, from the effects of which he died of that of Thomas, that there was a gap beabout 8:30 o'clock the following morning. He tween them, and this General Steedman saw, was a very energetic officer, but rather too and in order to save his men from capture exstrict with the boys. I believe he was the only commissioned naval officer killed during that badly-managed expedition. His body was his hat off, his gray hair streaming in the air, placed in a leaden coffin and put on board a his sword drawn, the fire of battle in his eye, transport to be sent North, but I believe she regardless of his own safety, and thinking was sunk by the rebs and his body lost.

WILLIAM JOYCE, One of the Chillicothe's Crew. DEEP RIVER, IOWA.

The Equity of Prisoners' Claims.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On behalf of the Kansas Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, we thank you for your | 22d Alabama regiment was in the immediate son that we had nothing to fire. Just then the very able defense of the claim of Union exprisoners of war for pension, as published in | breeze. When its color-boarer was shot, a secyour paper of April 10, not only because it is ond picked it up, and when he, too, bit the timely, but because you have given in plain dust, a third took it from the ground only to language what we believe to be true and un- | meet the fate of his comrades. By this time pensions at the hands of the Government, viz., | cover it, and when we came up, Solomon Fish, because our own Government was responsible of my company (C), stooped and took hold of

If any one at this late day doubts the fact

Exchanges having been suspended by reason of disagreement on the part of agents of exchange on the opening of the spring campaign, I did not deem it advisable or just to the men who had to fight our battles to re-enforce the enemy with thirty or forty thousand disciplined troops at that time. An immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect, without giving us corresponding benefits. The suffering said to exist ong our prisoners South was a powerful argu-

ment against the course pursued, and so I felt it. We have a letter from General Butler to the same effect. We have also the testimony of General Hitchcock and others, so that, although we have been unable to get all the official records, we have sufficient evidence to prove beyond all doubt that our own authorities not only stopped exchanges, but that they had full and complete knowledge of the suffering, starvation, and death to which our prisoners were then exposed.

While we admit that our Government or those in anthority at that time were responsible for the non-exchange of prisoners, it was no excuse, and cannot now be accepted as an apology for the barbarous and inhuman treatment of our prisoners by the rebels, which was a more gross violation of the usage of civilized warfare than of our Government refusing ex-

But they tell us that we are asking for servworks; for my opinion is more strongly con- Sedgwick's division was Gorman's 1st brigade, do ask remuneration. They have a right to ging oysters, etc. One fine day when the river firmed on that point from the fact that it was a comprised of the 1st Minnesota, 15th Massachu- ask the Government to adopt such a course as | was full of the boys-some washing, some

bathing, and others digging oysters with their cups-the little gunboat Teaser came down But we are told that the stories of the prisoners' suffering and injury are exaggerated, and that they were not more exposed to danger than soldiers in the field. In answer, we refer them to the statistics of mortality. From the most reliable data abstalated from the War Department the mortality of the army in the another, and some leaving cups, bi-valves and field, taking all the chances, was 12.85 per all in their haste to reach camp. I had already rebel prisons was 52 per cent., or 40 per cent. | was engaged in cooking them when the crowd

greater than the mortality of the army in the came tumbling over the bank, and I shall never forget the scene. . O. R. MCNARY, Secretary of Kansas Association of I agree with Comrade Wright that the name Union Ex-Prisoners of War. of the gunboat was Teaser. We were not there at the time of the fight between the Merrimac and the Cumberland, but were there Something Further About the Bucktails.

a short time after. L. A. PIERCE, GRAND CROSSING, ILL. 3d Vt. Vols. THE QUESTION SQUAD.

A Glance at the Contents of The Tribune's Mail Mrs. Charles Mills, Hope, Mich., wishes some one

of the 9th corps, 27th Michigan V. I., to which regi-ment her husband belonged, would write up some of their exploits during the late war. Comrade James H. Quisenberry, Milwood, Ky., who was a member of the 2d Kentucky cavalry, and served under General Kilpatriok in the march to the sea, would like to hear from some of his old

Comrade E. A. Bristol, Fremont, Ohio, wishes some member of the 34th regiment, Illinois volun- | tionary War, by prominent officers of the American

in error when he says half the regiment never Comrade G. C. Wescott, Gladbrook, Iowa, wants got any pay for the services rendered in West some comrade to write the history of the 2d Wis-Virginia. The organization of the Bucktails consin cavalry regiment while at Alexandria, La. began as early as April 13, 1861, and Colonel "7th Michigan Cavalry," Council Grove, Kan., Thomas L. Kane's commission as colonel and says, in reply to Comrade J. M. Page, Twin Bridges, his muster-in to service was dated May 12. ontana, that First Sergeant Bowles, of company 1861, and Colonel Biddle's muster-in dated L, 7th Michigan cavalry, after a long imprisonment, was reported "Died in prison." May 29, 1861, and Colonel Kane's election as

lieutenant-colonel June 13, 1861. Captain Comrade H. S. Fairchilds, company D, 89th New York, Rochester, N. Y., wants some member of his old regiment to write up its history. Hugh McDonald's muster-in is dated May 29, 1861, as was Sergeant Tooker's, and those of Comrade W. J. Barringer, company F, 25th Iowa, nearly all the original members of company G. Conway, Iowa, wants to be supplied with the song composed on the surrender of Vicksburg, the first A part of that company were mustered in July 27, 1861, which latter date is the one on which, line of which is:

"All honor and fame to the gallant and brave."

pro forma. The Bucktails did not join or actulike to hear from some of his old comrades of the ally become a part of the Pennsylvania Reserves | 49th regiment, New York volunteers, who were at until they joined the division at Tenallytown the battle of Williamsburg, Va. Comrade N. B. Phillips, company D, 23d Illinois service of the Bucktails, as well as of all other of his old comrades regarding their campaign in regiments in the Pennsylvania Reserves, was

the Shenandoah Valley. computed from the date of their enrolment in Mrs. Olive R. McGuire, Winfield, Kan., whose the State service, and they were paid from husband-Thomas McGuire, company C, 31st regisuch date. If any have failed to receive pay ment, Ohio infantry veteran volunteers-was for any service in West Virginia or elsewhere, wounded at Mission Ridge and subsequently died, they have no one to blame but themselves. It wishes some one would write an account of the

is true that many were first paid by the United service of that regiment. States only from the date of actual muster in Comrade Benj. Beckett, Jr., company B, 11th U. S. infantry, Peabody, Mass., would like to know what became of his comrade, Henry S. Phelps, of to the United States service, but provision was afterwards made to pay all from date of enlist-Northampton, Mass., whom he left siek in Anderment: and if Comrade Tooker or any other one sonville, September 20, 1864. of the famous Bucktails (Kane Rifles) has not

yet received his pay, he has only to make proper application, and he will receive every Comrade C. I. Adkins, company K, 27th O. V. I., Delaware, Ohio, wishes some member of company G, 48th Indiana V. I., who knew Wm. H. Adkins, of that company, would write what he remembers and clothing. So late as 1878, when the writer of his sickness and death.

was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Comrade Henry Stahl, Osborne, Kan., wishes he had the pleasure of urging the passage of some comrade of the old 19th Illinois would write and voting for a bill making an appropriation a short history of that regiment, and would like to hear from some of the members of Bridge's Batof \$10,000 to pay claims prior to January 1,

Comrade John L. Richard, company B, 111th O. V. I., Pompei, Mich., would like to hear from some of his comrades-particularly V. H. Harris, known as "Bub," who was a most mirth-provoking fellow. Comrade Richard was one of the ten who

say, in order to relieve myself from the charge of any personal or pecuniary motive in urging The last of the volunteer officers who were musthe passage of the appropriation bill, I had entered out of the United States service was Major Calvin Holmes, of Ohio, additional paymaster, tirely forgotten-had even forgotten that I had July 1, 1869. not been already fully paid for my own term of

made their escape from Andersonville.

Comrade J. Edwin Nye, company E, 3d Maine regiment, Hallowell, Me., writes us as follows: "I I may add, further, that the Bucktails were have a small pocket Testament found by me at mustered out of their first term of (three years') Point Lookout, Md., in 1864, which was probably service at Harrisburg, June 11, 1864, which fact lost by one of the rebel prisoners, as on a fly-leaf is written: 'This book was found two and oneis conclusive proof that the United States auhalf miles above Fredericksburg, on the battlefield, thorities recognized their term as dating not the 5th day of May, 1863. 24th Georgia regiment, later than June 11, 1861, and this, added to the Wafford's brigade, McLaws' division. Private O. the other fact that the regiment did not leave Thompson.' On the inside of the last cover is the West Virginia to join the division until Octoname of Captain Wheeler, company A. 130th New York regiment. I would like to return the Testament to the original owner or any of his freinds.' Comrade A. J. Rowinsky, White Pigeon, Mich., world like some member of his regiment-com-

all shows that Comrade Tooker's memory is at service during the late war. Comrade A.W. Sefton, Sacramet to, Cal., has in his possession the discharge of Philip Clark, a drafted tion to Comrade Sefton, stating company and regiment in which he served, or in what battle wound-

General Steedman. My regiment—the 121st "A Reader," Mendon, Ohio, is informed that the book "Capturing a Locomotive" will be for-warded to any subscriber who renews his subextreme right of General Thomas' line-a good scription and sends us \$1 additional. part of the time at double-quick, and while the

Comrade L. G. Flenner, company A, 76th O. V. air was filled with flying missiles. I remember passing through an orchard, where the | nish an account of the Cheraw explosion, in which | ment. limbs were being cut from the trees by the fly- | he was wounded.

STILL THEY COME.

us to recover our breath, but we were ordered | The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting Officers.

Please find the money inclosed to pay for a new subscription to THE TRIBUNE. Tell our people that the soldiers of Kansas are for John A. Logan for President,-Mitton A. Carmichael, Colony, Kan. Please find inclosed \$11 for my renewal and ten new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I have taken your valuable paper for two years and think it the best paper printed.-George E. Harris, Slatersville, pursued the retreating enemy down the slope. N. Y.

Inclosed please find \$14 for thirteen new subscriptions and my renewal to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Send me special TRIBUNE Waterbury watch. Lewis Northrop, Georgetown, Conn. Please find inclosed \$6 for six subscriptions to

your good soldiers' paper. My father says he wishes THE TRIBUNE had fwenty times its present circulation, and so do we all,-May Alice Talcott, 216 Northampton street, Boston, Mass.

in the 17th Kentucky V. I., and is now adjutant of Captain John V. Boyd Post, No. 22. We think THE TRIBUNE the best paper published in the United States. Inclosed please find \$3 for three new subscriptions.—Marcellus A. Brown, Crofton, ardor of our men, however, that it was hard to bring them to a halt, and, although the officers repeated the command, we still moved for-

Please find draft inclosed for \$6 for six new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. We are all members of the G. A. R., and consider your paper the proper one to adopt.-Geo. Webber, Kankakee, Ill. Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscriptions to your much-valued paper. I pass my happiest hours perusing the pages of THE NATIONAL TRIBfront of my regiment, its banner flying in the

All old soldiers ought to take it,-S. J. Bailey, Menomonie, Wis. Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscriptions to The Taibune. My husband was a soldier in the late war for three years, and was confined in Tyler (Texas) prison for seven months. He would like to hear from some of his comrades.-Mrs. James

Patan, Milbank, Dak. The five TRIBUNES ordered by me some time ago for five of the old boys here arrived all O. K., and to say they were pleased with the paper would be putting it mildly. Inclosed please find \$5 for five more subscriptions. I would be pleased to hear from any of the boys of the 188th Pennsyvania, especially company K .- Andrew J. Renck, Sho-

shone, Idano.

scription to THE TRIBUNE. The policy of THE I see that some person inquires through your TRIBUKE in regard to pension legislation, if adhered prisoners of war, February 11, 1865, as follows, paper as to who were the first prisoners that to and indorsed by the G. A. R. en-masse, would ultimately secure to the worthy comrades the necessary legislation for their relief. The motto "In Union there is Strength" would apply in pension petitioning, in the same manner that it so both sides before I came in command of the armies of the United States, and it then being near July, 1863. Seven of us were captured on the antness."—A. Miesenhelder, Palestine, Ill. July, 1863. Seven of us were captured on the

My papa had a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent to him by a comrade of the late war, and he likes it very much. I send you six new subscriptions to your good paper, for which please find the money inclosed. I am ten years old.-Wallace M. La., and during July we started for what was J. Harper, Conneaut, Ohio.

Inclosed find draft for \$11 for ten new subscriptions and one renewal to your paper. I am a boy, thirteen years of age. My father was a member o company H, 30th regiment O. V. V. I., for three years and eleven months. We like your valuable paper very much, and papa says it is just the paper for the old veterans, and that every soldier should take it .- Albert C. Ludington, Neillsville, Wis.

TRIBUNE PREMIUMS, And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of Them.

The Waterbury watch we had from you keeps very good time, for it has been tested by a Seth Thomas clock. We are all delighted with it,—Mrs, of us shook the Texas sand and corn-meal from our rags. I have a list of all the officers taken to Camp Ford up to July, 1864, their rank, Earl Pierce, Cambria, N. Y. regiment, when and where captured, and if any-I thought I would give the Waterbury a trial one wishes any names or dates that I have, I before passing judgment on it, and after a ten-

day's trial by our mill regulator, can see absolutely no variation whatever .- J. G. Hunt, New Orleans, The reason I have not acknowledged the receipt of watch before is that I wanted to test its accuracy

as a time-keeper by an old favorite Seth Thomas I received the Waterbury all right and in good running order. It is a good time-keeper, and I am well-pleased with it.—Almon Hutchins, Fulton,

I have been testing the Waterbury by the rallroad time for the last week and must say it has not

varied a half minute during the whole time. It beats them all for correct time. - Encs Sabin, Jackson Junction, Iowa.

The Waterbury watch which you sent me is a perfect time-keeper and very handsome.—A. A. Johnson, West Bingham, Pa.

I have carried one of THE TRIBUNE'S Waterbury watches for one year. Comparing it—in my duties as light-house keeper—with a Government regu-lator, I find it cannot be beaten,—George Boden miller, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

[To Correspondents,-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No atten tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.]

Vets, Syracuse, N. Y.-We give it up. If the honorable gentleman referred to has at any time shown any marked friendship for the soldier, we do not C. B. H., Decatur, Ill., asks, if in case soldier died

after discharge, widow applies for pension, but re-marries while claim is pending and dies before alwance of claim, leaving three minor children of the soldier, are the children entitled? Answer They are entitled to pension from date of death of soldler to the time each became sixteen years of Reader, Fulton, N. Y .- The "Order of the Cincinnati" was instituted at the close of the Revolu-

teers, would write a short sketch of the part that regiment bore during the war.

Comrade G. C. Wescott, Gladbrook, Iowa, wants prised of commissioned officers only. G. W., St. Louis, Mo .- Ench recruit moust be bal-

loted for separately. This is not only a rule but a law. A legal bullet cannot be taken on more than one candidate at a time.

A. S., Scottdale, Pa., asks, 1. What denomination does Dr. Dewitt Talmadge preach for and belong to? 2. What is the amount of yearly revenue from tobacco? 3. What city supports the best cornet band and the next best in the United States, and give names of band? 4. Do you think the use of tobacco ought to be prohibited by law, and why b. Do you not think that Samuel J. Randall is the lnest, ablest and best statesman before the publie to-day; if not, who do you think is, without doubt? 6. Who is the greatest orator of the day in the United States? Answer. 1. Presbyterian, 2. About \$50,000,000. 3. The American Band, Providence, R. I., and the Cadet Band of Boston, 4. We do not. The use or disuse of tobacco Comrade John W. Bacon, South Barre, Vt., would is a question to be left to one's own judgment. Comrade N. B. Phillips, company D, 23d Illinois and 6. These are questions upon which people dif-V. I., Earlville, Ill., would like to hear from some fer, and each one has his or her preference. We suggest George F. Edmunds as a statesman, and

Robert G. Ingersoll as an orator. B. F. L., East Thetford, Mich .- A soldier on furlough had to pay for his own transportation, and if furnished by the Government, cost thereof was deducted from the soldier's pay. You have no claim against the Government for paying your railroad fare on a furlough. Ration money cannot be collected unless you have the original furlough paper in your possession, and can furnish it as evidence to support your claim.

L. F. M., Stockbridge, Mich.-Where a soldier incurred a disability in his first service, re-enlists, and deserts from his second service, he would be entitled to pension.

Leo, Hillsboro, Ill.-The soldier who enlisted after he was drafted cannot obtain a pension. enlistment was fraudulent, as held by the Adjuant-General, and he is not entitled to a discharge from the service in which he enlisted. The pension will be denied him on this account, as well as any claim for services under his enlistment.

Subscriber, Fond du Lac, Wis.-Commutation for loss of limb, or for loss of use of limb, can only con mence from date of application under the law. No arrears can be paid. By not applying years ago, you have thus forfeited the allowance of \$50 for every five years during that time. You may not have understood the law, but that will not avail. Mrs. N. S., Eaton Rapids, Mich .- A comrade of one company has a perfect right to testify to the disability of a comrade of another company; but it would have to appear that he had a personal knowl-ledge of the facts. Ordinarily, comrades did not have an opportunity to know much about the sickness of soldiers of other companies than their own. The Pension Office prefers that witnesses should write out their own affidavits. J. J. C., Winslow, Ind., asks what per cent, of the

1,500 clerks in the Pension Office are ex-Union soldiers? What per cent. of the survivors of the war are now drawing pension? What is article 1754. Revised Statutes, and when was it passd? Answer. . About 30 per cent. 2. About 15 per cent. 3. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in line of duty, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices. providing they are found to possess the business capacity necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."—March 3, 1865. pany A, 19th O. V. V. I .- to write an account of its M. E. P., Hannibal.-The right of a father to a

pension does not accrue until the death of the man, which was picked up on the streets of Bing-hamton, N. Y., a number of years ago. The sol-dier or his friends can have the same on applicaarrears due her and it cannot be paid to the father. He cannot be paid any portion of her pension, and the arrears in this case reverts to the Government. In any claim for reimbursement no amount can be allowed over and above the accrued pension; that is, the amount that was actually due the pensioner at the date of his or her death. In your mother's case, there was only pension due from date of last rebel prison. He was captured payment to date of her death, and this sum is all heard of at Andersonville, 1864. I., Findlay, O., would like some comrade to fur- that could be used to pay the claim for reimburse-

A. S., Macomb, Ill.-Greenbacks are taxable property. United States bonds are exempt from taxation, but no coin or currency is so exempt. A. E. H., Minneapolis, Minn.-As we have several times before stated, the matter of a license for a soldier to peddie is regulated by the laws of each State, if at all. There is no United States law on the subject, nor do we know of any State law relative thereto. There may be, however, in some

States. S. A. W., Cleveland, O .- There is no specified time within which a special examiner is required to complete a case. It may be days, weeks or months, lepending upon the amount of testimony to be ob tained, &c. There appears to be great dissatisfaction everywhere about the way these special examiners work up their cases. We are going to ventilate this subject one of these days.

A. O. W., Wellseille, N. Y .- The additional bounty act provided \$100 for three years' service, or \$50 for two years' service. Unless you were discharged for wounds, you were not entitled to but \$50, as you did not serve three years, W. C. M., Zanesville, O.; A. S., Nat. Mil. Home, O.;

R. C. Malone, N. Y., and several others, - The follow-I am a boy of eleven, and my papa was a soldier | ing is the ruling to which you refer, and is in accordance with the instructions of the Hon, H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, who appears to be the right man in the right place: "From and after April 4, 1884, the rate of pension 'for the loss of one eye when the other is not affected by sympathy' will be total and according to rank, and 'the rate of third grade, or \$18 per month, will be allowed for the loss of the eye and the consequent deformity, in cases where that amount is less than total for rank.' The maximum rate of \$13 per month (the rate provided by law for total deafness of both ears) will be considered as thirteen eighteenths disability, as fixed by section 4609, R. S., and that inferior degrees will be rated as twelve-eighteenths, eleven-eighteenths, &c., to ommence with the actual degree of disability found from partial deafness." creases rate for loss of one eye from \$4 to \$8, and where there is a deformity, or the other eye is affected, the pension is increased according to the degree of disability up to \$18. The rating for partial deafness is also increased. We advise every one interested to apply for increase at once. You can now expect, if you have not already received, circulars from parties who get your names from Beck's pension list. Put your claim in the hands of

H. C. S., Booneville, Iowa .- 1. There have been

thousands of claims allowed where the applications were filed since June 30, 1880, when the arrears act expired. 2. The special examiners are detailed from time to time from the examiners on be experienced in pension matters, and, we presume, most of them are.

time served in the rebel army, whether voluntary or involuntary, is eligible to membership in the G. A. R. Article 4 of chapter 1 of Rules and Regulations provides that "No person shall be arms against the United States."

all cases total for the rank of the officer or soldier, without regard to the amount he may have been drawing. A colonel's widow gets \$30-no less. Mrs. E. B. S., Anoka, Minn,-If the record shows

unless you can show that the record is erroneous, and, in your case, that would appear to be a difficult matter, as it appears from your statement that he has never been heard from J. J. P., Pleasantville, Iowa .- We have from time to time stated in this column that soldiers dis-

charged for disability may or may not be entitled to bounty. If the disability was wounds, yes; if disease, and he was discharged prior to two years' service, no. F. O. E., Pleasant Hill, Ill .- 1. Is there a differ-

ence in the amount of pension received by an enlisted man and an officer for the same disability; if so, what is the difference? 2. What is the pension of a private soldier for total disability? 3. A soldier, making application for pension on disease contracted while a private soldier and promoted to a commissioned officer after the disease was contracted, will he draw pension as a private soldier or an officer? 4. Is there a bill pending in Congress for an extension of the arrears act? Answer.

1. Yes. For the same disability that an enlisted man would receive \$8 a second lieutenant would receive \$15, a first lieutenant \$17, a captain \$20, &c.
2. Total pension for an enlisted man is \$8, but
there are higher grades and ratings than total. 3.
He would be pensioned as a private soldier. 4.
Yes. It has not been reported back from commit-

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PER-MANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be suf-

ficient. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections-the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, Sal Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMPLES FREE! Any man or woman making less than \$10 perreek, should try our easy money-making husress. Mass this chance and you miss a fortune. Send a stomp for papers and secure a county. Live men & women only, no boss address C. F. Merrill & Co., Chicago Mention The National Tribuna.

\$288 amouth, Something new, Recychance, \$3.00 Mention The National Tribune.

GOOD Pay! Send to Fairbanks, Painter & Co., Chicago, Subscription books. Mention The National Tribune. WANTED-Agents for the beautiful book, "Mother, Home and Heaven," The work of best authors. A choice solume, elegantly illustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. E. C. TREAT, 109 Clark st., Chicago.

Mention The National Tribune. Agento Wanted for two new fast selling acticles. Agento Samples Free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune. WANTED-LADIES AND YOUNG MEN WISHING to earn St to St every day quietly at their homes; work furnished, sent by mail; no canvasing; no stamps required for reply. Please address EDWARD F. DAVIS & CO., St South Main st., Fall River, Mass.

Mention The National Tribune. WANTED-ADDRESSES.

Advertisements for addresses inserted under this head at the rate of Afry cents for three lines. Address replies to

WANTED-By James McManus, care of Otto Bing-mann, Newark, O.-The address of Joseph Mahon, late private, company D, 10th Consectiout volunteers.

WANTED-By Henry W. Farvor, Birdseye, Ind.— The addresses of the following members of com-pany A, 152d Indiana volunteers: Capt. H. W. Smith, Lieuts, Ernest Leivale and Isaac Shekles, Privates O. Godfrey and Ellas Hilderbidis. WANTED-By M. Bianchi, Nasby, Neh.-Any information of three discharge papers lost in Washington, D. C., in 1-66. 1. From company f. 2d United States artiflery, dated Fort Monroe, Va., December 20, 1808. 2. Discharge from Foint Lockont, Md., hospital, November 1, 1882, company K., 1836 United States

artillery. 3. From company I, 15th V. R. C., November,

WANTED-By F. C. Muller, 71 New Monigomery St., Son Francisco, Cal. The addresses of George Buch and Henry Diehl, late of 1st N. Y. buttalton arti-lery, or any member of 30th New York independent but-

WANTED-By Mrs. Hannah Ayers, Waterburg Centre, Vt.—The address of any soldier who knew Alford Y. Ayers, of company D. 10th Vermont, while in rebel prison. He was captured near Cold Harbor, last WANTED-By Patrick McGrowry, Manalapan, N. J. V —The address of John Wilson, late captain, company E, 19th New Jersey volunteers.

W ANTED-By T. H. Burnham, Elgin, Ill.—The address of James E. Mulligan, of company G, 1st Massachusetts cavalry; afterwards of the 5th cavalry. WANTED-By George W. West, Marshall, Ill.-The addresses of Captain Sancrell Gilmore and Calonel

Wm. Osbern, of company I, 20th Illinois.

WANTED-By Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Mason, Effing-Wham county, Ill.—The address of any member of company A, 1st Minn. vols. who was acquainted with Private Hiram W. Adams. W ANTED-By Adoiph Rahus, Sigel, Yankton county, D. T.-The address of any officers or comrades of company E, Sth III. cav., who were in skirmish at Upper-

WANTED-By J. J. Weeks, Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.-Any information concerning the service of Mr. Mesmon or Micmon, who is supposed to have been an officer in some New York regiment, and lost his life in the service.

WANTED-By Morris N. M. Darleson, Summer, lown The address of Surgeon Holly, who was in charge of Camp Barry Post Hospital in 1863. 111-it WANTED-By David Reynolds, Olathe, Kan.-The V address of Lieut Pierce Crosby, in command of U. S. ship Penola, at Mobile, Ala., in Dec. 1865. 141-42

WANTED-By W. Kerwin, 477 Queen street, West Toronto, Ontario-The address of Win. Murphy, or any comrade who was sick on the ship Creole, of New York, April, 1865. W ANTED-By John Condon, Chippewa Lake, Mich. V late of U.S. ship Guard, Gelf blockaring squad-ron—The address of any comrade who helped to bring prize steamer Circussian from Key West to New

York in 1882. WANTED-By T. M. Scott, McCook, Neb.-The name W and address of some surgeon or chaplain who did not eat sanitary goods and drew pay from the Government for rations at same time. WANTED-By Henry Grady, New Cannan, Conn. VV The address of any committee of company F, Sth. connecticut volunteers, who knew me in hospital at

Point of Rocks. WANTED-By C. A. Burrows, Plainfield, Wis.-The address of Dr. G. R. Turner; last heard of was in

The Cavalry at Gaines' Mill. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Nebraska.

In your issue of March 13th I noticed an D. T. D., Weeping Water, Neb., asks, What has become of the Fitz-John Porter bill; whether it is contributed by A. H. Apted, of the Brady a law or not? Answer. The bill is on the Speaker's sharpshooters, 16th Michigan volunteers, Grand table of the House of Representatives awaiting Rapids, Mich. I was a member of the same company and regiment as Comrade Apted, and I beg leave to correct my old commade in arms. I shall always remember the 27th day of June, 1862. We had broken camp a day or two before and had been marching up and down in anticipation of an attack. About 10 o'clock we duty in the Pension Office. They are supposed to were halted, and an officer called for some volunteers to go across a large open field in front of Gaines' horse barn. I was one of those J. R. T., Chillicothe, Mo.-No person who at any who responded. We had instructions to fire upon the approach of the enemy, and after standing some time I heard commands being given, and on looking over towards Gaines' eligible to membership who has at any time borne | peach orchard I beheld a most beautiful spectacle. It seemed to me as if the whole rebel army were there, the sun shining upon their J. J., Brooklyn, N. Y .- Pension to a widow is in burnished muskets. Soon I heard a rumbling of wheels, and looking to the left of the barn saw a battery approach and unlimber near the barn, and it was then that a comrade and I the soldier deserted, you cannot obtain a pension fired at a gunner, and I am sure that we saw them carry him off in an ambulance. I was soon called back to where the company had taken a position behind some stumps and were making it lively for those fellows over in the peach orchard, and it was here that I saw the cavalry. At our right was a piece of woods, and a squadron of cavalry charged upon us from the woods. We rose to our knees and fired at them, which had the effect of sending them back in great haste. I remember that one beautiful white horse, without a rider, galloped up to near where I stood. ISAAC N. OWEN.

Brady Sharpshooters, 16th Mich. Vols. ROMEO, MICH.

The Run-Down Condition of the System. in which weakness, nervous worry and low spirits unhinge one completely, is corrected by Dr. Foster's Restorative, which braces up the muscles, enlivens the mind, and composes the nerves with a power and promptness altogether admirable. Office, 1707 Poplar street, Philadelphia. \$1. [We know Dr. Foster to be an experienced and reliable practitioner.—Ed.]